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theories back of the state constitutions, the forms of governments, the development of the powers of the governor, the legislature and the judiciary, suffrage, elections, or such newer expedients as direct legislation.

But in its particular field, Professor Mathews' book is well done. It is divided into four parts. The first sets forth general principles, describing the growth of state functions, the separation of powers, forms of control over the administration, and centralization. The second part deals with the organization of the administration, paying particular attention to the governor and outlining the methods of appointing state officers and commissions, their removal, and the civil service. The functions of administration which are described include taxation and finance, education, charities and corrections, public health, the enforcement of state law, the administration of justice, and newer problems like corporation control and the administration of labor laws. A concluding part deals with the reorganization of state administration and recommendations are made looking toward greater efficiency. Improvement can be achieved by the short ballot, the regrouping of services, further executive control, and a readjustment of the relation between executive and legislature with more authority to the former.

Professor Mathews' volume is designed as a textbook for use in college courses and it is admirably adapted for that purpose, since it is accurately and clearly written. Within its restricted scope, it is complete and well done.

DIGEST OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH ANNOTATIONS, 1916 Supplement, by F. Robertson Jones. (New York: Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1916, pp. 34.)

The most remarkable, and probably the most valuable, feature of this digest is a unique mechanical arrangement whereby the law of each jurisdiction in which a workmen's compensation law has been enacted is analyzed under forty-five headings covering all the essential features of such laws. It seems to have been the original plan of the compiler and publishers to publish each year a revised edition of the entire digest and incorporate in it the new statutes and decisions. But, owing to the fact that comparatively few statutes were enacted in 1916, they adopted the plan of issuing merely a supplement to the previous edition. This supplement is revised to November 1, 1916, and embodies a digest of the new laws passed up to that time (Kentucky, Porto Rico and United States), as well as those amended during the year (Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York); a long list of the many new cases reported up to September 1, 1916; the personnel of the various boards and commissions; and a colored map indicating what character of legislation, if any, has been adopted in each state. It is undoubtedly a valuable and indispensable addition to a truly useful digest; but it would seem that the chief value of the unique mechanical scheme of the digest was unduly sacrificed by publishing a supplement instead of a revised edition of the entire work.

W. W.